PELLVILLE, KY., Sept. 30. 1870.—I noticed an article in the Courier-Journal of September 27 from Ike T. Moreland, of Athens, Ala., wanting a rule for measuring corn in the shuck. I will give my rule, which I have found to be as nearly correct as any, and not complicated. First—Ascertain the number of cubic feet in the crib of corn. Second—Divide the sum by 2 and subtract it from the number of cubic feet in the crib, if ordinarily "slip" shucked, and, if closely "slip"-shucked, divide by 4 and take the product from the number of cubic feet in the crib or pile of corn, and then divide the sum by 2, and the result will be the number of bushels of corn in the crib or pile. The wagon-body that he gives in his article will hold 15 bushels ordinarily "slip"-shucked, and 164 bushels closely "slip" shucked. No rule can be given to apply to all kinds of corn. In very indifferent corn the number of cubic feet would have to be divided by 2 and that product subtracted from the number of cubic feet in the crib or pile; and then again PELLVILLE, KY., Sept. 30, 1870. -I noticed an and that product solutions in the magain of cubic feet in the crib or pile; and then again divide by two to get the number of bushels; and again, in very good corn that had been cribbed four or five months, and closely slip-shucked when gathered, 1.5 would be enough to subtract from number of cubic feet in crib or pile. Yours truly, D. W. JETT.

10 feet long, 3 feet wide, 1½ feet deep. 4)45 11½ amount off for shucks

15 bushels in wagon body yen by Moreland, ordina wagon body, closely shucked

LESSOMSVILLE, MISS., Sept. 30, 1876.—If Mr. Ike Moreland will reduce the dimensions of his Ike Moreland will reduce the dimensions of his wagon-body to inches, multiply them altogether, and divide by 6,171, the quotient will be the amount of corn his wagon-bed contains. For instance, his wagon-bed, 10 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 18 inches deep, holds 12 bushels and a fraction over half a bushel of corn. Example—Length of wagon-bed, 120 inches; width, 36 inches; depth, 18 inches; multiplied together amounts to 77,760, and divided by 6,171 makes 12 3708-6171 of a bushel. This measurement is yeary correct, except in cases of corn in very 12 3705-6171 of a bushel. This measurement is very correct, except in cases of corn in very large bulk of several thousand bushels; then the weight of the corn would compress itself to such an extent that not as much space would be required for a bushel as is allowed in this calculation. I have tested the rule to day, and find it securate. Yours truly. it accurate. Yours truly,

JOE H. ASKEW.

The Hog Cholera.

Dr. Delmers, the Missouri Commissioner, appointed by the Board of Agriculture, to make an investigation of the disease which has been designated as the hog cholera, in his report concludes with the following remarks:

"Finally, I wish to say a few words in regard to a hygienic mistake committed on almost ev-ery farm in the West. I refer to the feeding of swine almost exclusively on corn, a practice which is certainly not calculated to produce healthy and vigorous animals, but which neceshealthy and vigorous animals, but which necessarily must result, as can be easily shown, in weakening the organism, and in creating a pre-disposition to disease. How much or how little this practice has contributed in producing the now prevailing epizootic influenza of swine, I am not prepared to decide. I have, however, reasons to suppose that this practice has not been without influence.

To give medicine to a healthy animal is, under all circumstances, a bad practice, fraught

To give medicine to a healthy animal is, under all circumstances, a bad practice, fraught with injury, and should not be done nuless it is intended to destroy injurious influences. To use medicine for the purpose of strengthening the constitution of an animal is simply folly, as just the opposite will be the result. But to the point: I am confident the epizootic influenza of swine, or the disease improperly called hog cholera, will cease to make its appearance, or, at any rate, will become a very rare occurrence, and will loose its epizootic character, if, first, every large herd of swine is divided into several herds or lots, each containing about three or four animals; if, secondly, each lot is provided with a comfortable pen or place to sleep in, which is free from filth, dust and manure, is well ventilated and provided with a good roof; if, thirdly, every hog or pig has access, several berds or lots, each containing about three or four animals; if, secondly, each lot is provided with a comfortable pen or place to sleep in, which is free from filth, dust and manure, is well ventilated and provided with a good roof; if, thirdly, every hog or pig has access, several times a day, or as often as temperature, weather und circumstances require, to fresh and clean water for drinking and bathing, either in a large trongs or brook, creek or streamlet; if, fourthly, no filth, manure or dirt is allowed to accumulate in any of the styes, yards, hog lots or pasture in which the hogs or pigs are kept; and if, finally, hogs or pigs receive always a snitable variety of sound and healthy food, which is not solled with dirt or manure."

Eclipse of the Moon.

Mullins is entirely bald, with the exception of a single lock, which he combs carefully over the side of his head. A short time ago some young ladies asked him for his photograph, and just for this head. About a week afterward he went past the photograph and just for the head a picture taken of the top of his head. About a week afterward he went past the photograph and just for the kide appear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller disappear in twelve hours. Take a spoonful every hour. Lither disappear in twelve hours. Take a spoonful every hour. Lither disappear in twelve hours. Take a spoonful every hour. Lither disappear in twelve hours. Take

Plant a Strawberry Bed.

Now is just the time for setting out a patch of strawberry plants. We have tried to start beds in the Fall, but have not usually been successful. The plants have been killed by the dry weather in August and September, or frozen to death in the Winter following. With a sufficient amount of care, plants may be transplanted in the Fall with a fair degree of success. One great difficulty is the scarcity of good plants in the Autumn. Old plants that have borne fruit are worthless, and the new plants from runners have not become strongly rooted, unless great care is taken in their growth. Then the soil is dry, and much of it falls off from the roots when they are moved. In April, the plants grown from runners of the previous Summer have come to maturity and are in excellent condition for planting out. The soil is damp and a ball of earth may be taken up with the roots when the plants are to be set in with the roots, when the plants are to be set immediately, and they will keep on growing as though nothing had happened. But if they are to be carried long distances they can bear the journey much better in the cool Spring weather than in Summer.

Some cultivators keep the same bed in bear

Some cultivators keep the same bed in bearing two or three years; but we have found it much more work to weed an old bed than to set a new one. The strawberry will grow on almost any kind of soil, but will do best on a deep, rich loam. A soil that is not too wet, and will stand a drought, is the one for growing this fruit. The land should be prepared by growing some kind of hoed crop the year previous, and there is little danger of having the soil too rich.

Set the plants in rows three feet apart, and cultivate as for corn, or other field crops. Run the horse-hoe through often, and do not let the weeds get a start of you. Keep the runners off between the rows, but let part of them take root in the rows to furnish plants for setting next Spring. Many people set a bed and get a good crop one year, but forget to make preparation for the next year. It is a pity that so delicious a fruit as the strawberry should not be more common on all farmers' tables.—New England Farmer.

Planting Trees in the Fall.

The question as to whether the Spring or Fall is the better season for planting has been much discussed, and the conclusion reached has generally been that in Western New York, and similar climates, one is about as good as the other. A correspondent of the American Rural Home

"My experience with hardy fruit and decideone ornamental trees is in favor of Fall. It is true that we have an occasional severe Winter, when Fall-planted trees suffer, but these are of rare occurrence. Last Fall, quite late, after the hurry of the season was all over, I planted sev-eral hundred dwarf pear trees. After planting, the earth was drawn up around the base, say six or more inches above the level of the ground, six or more inches above the level of the ground, to give protection to the roots and stiffen the tree against the force of the wind. May 22d, I had the earth around the trees removed to the ground level, and find vigorous new roots, three to five inches in length, spreading in all directions from the quince stock. The tops are also pushing rapidly, and in the whole planting of 300 trees, there is not a failure.

"It is easy to see what an advantage these

"It is easy to see what an adventage these trees have under those planted this Spring, even over the most favorable circumstances—for the latter. In Spring planting it often happens that a long period of cold weather and drying winds follow the planting, and the trees get seriously dried before the growing season opens, or a dry and warm period comes before the roots have acquired vigor enough to sustain the trees; under quired vigor enough to sustain the trees; under such adverse influence they either die or linger along feebly all Summer. We must take some risk in planting at any season, but, on the whole, I think the chances are in favor of the Fall for hardy deciduous trees."

SKUNKS and minks may be caught in traps with very little trouble. A barrel balanced on the bilge over a pole about seven inches high, with open end brought down to the ground, and bait put on bottom. The skunk will walk into the end, and when he gets just past the middle, the barrel will right upon the bottom, leaving the skunk a prisoner. This has often been tried processfully—Canada Farmer.

LOCUST TREES.-When locust trees are felled in Winter while the circulation of the sap is suspended, and the parts are allowed to become perfectly dry before they are set, they are esti-mated to last 40 years.

The fun of the Thing.

HAYES-TILDEN.

No peace for a soul
That's distracted with doubt,
Let us know who is in,
Let us know who is out;
For our eyes they are dim,
as on figures we gare,
That make it for Tilden,
And make it for Hayes.

O, for seers and for prophets
Like these of the Jows!
They were better than papers
That plague us with news:
They were smarter than editors,
All in a daze,
Who tell us tis Tilden,
And tell us tis Hayes.

Call the spocks and the mejums Perhaps they will know. Sammon Slade with his pencil, And Home with his abow. Let shem rap ou our scouces. To end our amaze, And say if 'tis Tilden, Or say if 'tis Hayes.

Is that phantasmal vote bid
In the mountain or swamps?
Go, Grays, with your lanterus,
Go. Blues, with your lamps;
Hunt it down, and when captur
Just give it a blaze,
Whether fatal to Tilden.
Or fatal to Hayes.

We long for a season
Of quiet and rest,
To wipe off our mustache.
And pull down our vest;
But how can we do it.
When boys stop their plays,
To shout madly for Tilden,
And madly for Hayes!

Our young men grow gray,
And our fat men grow thin,
Fed on "extras" that lie
Like original sin.
Give us calm for our slumbers,
And peace for our days;
For we re weary of Tilden,
And weary of Hayes.

The Man Who Gave Odds.

After a strange man had finished eating a hearty meal at one of the stands in the City Hall market yesterday, he remarked to the woman:
"As I was sitting down to this meal, I said to
myself that I'd bet a \$1 against the dinner that the Greenback candidates would not carry a single State. If they do, you have won the \$1 and shall have it."

"I want 35 cents of you," she replied, pulling off her comforter.
"Or I'll bet you \$5 against the meal that the
Democrats carry New York State," he contin-

ued.
"I want my pay, or there'll be trouble right here" she exclaimed, slipping off her bonnet.
"Or I'll bet the same sum, on the same terms, that the Republicans will carry it," he remarked,

as he wiped off his sandy goatee.
"I never bet, and I want my pay!" she called out, being now all-ready for action.

"Great Heavens! but look at the odds I offer out!" he gasped. "I not only let you bet on ither side, but I offer you the most fearful odds

that have ever been given since the advent of the Christian era."
"I can't help the odds," she answered, as she got hold of his coat-rails. "You don't leave her, till I get my ... oney."
"Or, I'll bet you \$15 against this 35 cent debt,"

"or, In bet you also against this 35 cent debt,"
he went on, "that neither Hayes nor Tilden will
be elected. One of them must be, Lat I offer to
bet they wou't be, simply to permit you to coin
\$35 out of my hard earnings. Great Jigs! but
such another offer was never known since Oliver
Cromwell kept a fighting dog!"

"Thirty-five cents!" she shricked, pulling him

around.

"Last, but not least, I'll bet you forty to one that I haven't had 35 cents about me for a month! Come, now, I offer you every chance to win."

She gave him two add kicks, and was designing and drafting a third, when he made a bolt and left a coat-tail in her grasp. While an officer was looking for him around the market, he was placifly surveying the Soldier's Monument and picking his teeth with a straw.—Detroit Free Press.

ery scientific institution from Hong Kong to the Franklin Institute.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WHEN a Chicago girl received a dispatch from Wisconsin announcing that her lover was going off with consumption, she telegraphed to his friend: "Has poor Jeffrey kept up his life insurance!" The friend telegraphed back: "Policy for \$10,000 in your favor is paid up till May 9, 1877. Poor Jeffrey can not last after the first cold snan." The young lady them wondered philcold snap." The young lady then wondered philosophically how she would look in black, and telegraphed to Jeffrey: "Darling, I will be with you on Tuesday, never to quit you during life. Lurline." "It will be a sad loss to you, my love," said her mother. "Yes, ma," sobbed the girl, "but the loss is fully covered by insurance."

A CORRESPONDENT, an ardent admirer of Bryant, inquires of us the meaning of "Thanatopsis." It is Latin for death. When Brutus, the first temporary lunatic, slew Cesar, he remarked to his sister, "Jule is deader Than-a-top-sis, and this simile has since been used to express that condition in which, like an expiring top, man is

"HERODOTUS, my son, what time is it?" in-quired Mr. Spilkins of his son, who had just re-turned from college. "Well, father," replied the youth, pulling out his watch, "let x represent 11 o'clock, and y equal ten minutes, and x-2y is the answer." Spilkins pondered for a moment, and then said he though t it must be bed time.

THE teacher of a district school in Mansfield is in the habit of asking his scholars to define the words which they are given to spell. The boy who had to wrestle with the word "ulcer," stated with a good deal of confidence that it was Presi-dent Grant's first name. What a grand vista of possibilities stretches out before that boy.

"Who was the first man?" asked a school teacher of a little girl. She answered that she did not know. The question was put to the next, an Irish child, who answered londly, "Adam, sir!" with apparent satisfaction. "Law," said the first child, contemptaously, "you needn't feel so grand about it—he wasn't an Irish man."

A NEAR-SIGHTED man was riding in a car the other day, when a lady opposite bowed to him. He returned the bow, raised his hat, smiled sweetly, and was just wondering who she was, when she came over and whispered in his ear, "Oh! I'll fix you for this, old man!" Then he

DANBURY News: "A pot of paint fell from a ladder standing against the Wooster House, Wednesday last, and completely deluged two second cousins and a nephew by marriage of A. T. Stewart, who were sitting on a box intently observing a man take a barrel out of a wagon."

A LITTLE Danbury girl was trying to make her doll sit up straight at the table, but she was meeting with difficulty. Finally she gave it a slap alongside of its head, and excitedly exclaim-ed: "You sit up there, young lady, or not a sin-gle step shall you go with me to the Centennial."

A WESTERN editor, noticing the present of a silver cup to a brother editor, says: "He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor, whether the need of a bottle, the month of a pickle jar, the spile of a keg, or the bung of a barrel."

"Whose portrait was dot?" asked a Tenton of "Whose portrait was dot?" asked a Tenton of a friend, as they were going through a picture gallery. "That! Henry Clay," was the reply. "Hendry Glay!" "Yes, to be sure, Henry Clay." "O, der great cigar man," said he, afte, a mo-

As unmarried but not youg woman in Chica-go has a father who will not allow her to change "1845" to "1855" in the record of her birth in the Bible; and she turns pale with fright every time

"Max" wants to know how he can break through the conventionality which compels him to leave his girl at half-past ten o'clock. Give a minister \$4.50, and tell him to put a stop to it.—

A WATERTOWN, N. Y., lawyer said: "Gentle men of the jury, many of you are fathers and many of you are mothers," and there wasn't a dry eye in the house.

perfectly dry before they are set, they are estimated to last 40 years.

RATS, on an average, weigh three to a pound, and each pound represents five bushels of corn.

WHEN a lovely Philadelphia girl was introduced to a stranger, she said she was an orphan with four big brothers."

Aseful and Curious.

On Keeping Cider Sweet.

On Keeping Cider Sweet.

The Massackusetts Plouman, on being asked if there is anything that will keep cider sweet, and not hart the flavor of it, replies pretty much as we have found cider when treated for that purpose, namely, that the cider was sweet, but it was very much like taking medicine to drink it:

"Cider may be kept sweet by heating and bottling to keep it from the air. The usual method is to fill bottles with sweet cider and set them on a board in a flat-bottomed boiler, with cold water, which is heated to the boiling point till the cider begins to run over, but not to boil so as to alter its flavor. Then cork quickly and seal just as fruits are treated, and the cider will seal just as fruits are treated, and the cider will keep equally as well. Prof. Horsford's way or keeping cider sweet was to treat it as follows: When the cider in the barrel is undergoing a When the cider in the barrel is undergoing a lively fermentation, add as much white sugar as will be equal to half or three-quarters of a pound to each gallon of cider, and let the fermentation proceed until the liquid attains the right taste to suit, then add an eight to a quarter of an ounce of sulphite (not sulphate) of lime to each gallon of cider in the cask, first mixing the powder in about a quart of cider, and then pouring it back into the cask and giving it a thorough shaking up or rolling. After standing bunged up a few days to let the matter that was put in get well incorporated with the cider, it is ready to bottle. Sulphite of lime is worth about thirty-three cents a pound by the barrel, or perhaps three cents a pound by the barrel, or perhaps fifty cents a single pound. "We have often tried cider so treated, but it

we have often tred cheer so treated, but it always had a disagrecable sulphor teate, and we should prefer to adopt the method of heating. But it may be that the sulphate was not applied quite soon enough, and that if put in while the cider was sweet it would prevent fermentation."

Wm. Jones, M. D., in New York Medical Rerice gives, he says, "a cough remedy that has
been more or less beneficial for consumption
than anything I have ever used., It is as follows: Wild Cherry bark, 2\frac{1}{2} lbs.; Ipecac Root,
5 ozs.; Blood Root, 6 ozs., Squill Root, 3 ozs.;
Liquorice Root, 1\frac{1}{2} ozs.; Cochineal, \frac{1}{2} oz.; Anise
Seed, 8 ozs.; Fennel Seed, 2 ozs.; Orange Peel, 4
ozs.; Acetate of Morphia, 3 drams; Alcohol, 2
gallous; Sulphuric Acid, \frac{1}{2} oz; Water, 2 gallous;
Pulv. Sugar, 10 lbs.

Directions: Grind all the articles except those
to be bruised and nulvarized, and out them all

Pulv. Sugar, 10 hs.

Directious: Grindall the articles except those to be bruised and pulverized, and put them all in the alcohol, except the wild cherry bark, the water, the sugar, and the sulphuric acid. Let them stand one week, shaking or stiring twice a day. Then, having kept the wild cherry bark two days in a covered vessel with water enough upon it to wet it throroughly, place it in a percolater and run two gallons of water through it. Add this to the alcohol and other ingredients. Let the whole stand three days longer, stirring as before; then draw off and filter through paper. Now add the sugar, and lastly the sulphuric acid. If a more quieting effect is needed, a little more morphia may be added; if a more expectorant influence is required, or you wish to controle the pulse, add a few drops of veraturm viride tincture. The dose for an adult person is from one to two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day. Should this not meet your approbation, leave it where it is. It has served me better than any preparation I have ever used.

A Small-Pox Bemedy.

A correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) Herald writes as follows:

I hereby append a recipe which nas been used to my knowledge, in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small-pox, though the pittings are filling. When Jenner dissovered cowpox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche upon his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this recipe as a panacea for small-pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure small-pox; when learned physians said the patient must die, it cured:

Sulphate of zinc, one grain; fox glove (dignitalis,) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When horoughly mixed, add four onnees of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses according to age. If countries would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for the terrible disease. A correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) Herald

halve them, remove the heart, and then proceed with the cutting. Lay some clean leaves at the bottom of the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, fill in half a bushel of cut cabbage, stamp gently until the juice just makes its appearance; add another handful of salt, and so on until the add another handful of salt, and so on until the stand is full. Cover over with cabbage leaves, place on top a clean board fitting the space pret-ty well, and on top of that a stone weighing twelve or fifteen pounds. Stand away in a cool place, and when hard freezing comes on remove to the cellar. It will be ready for use in from to the celiar. It will be ready for use in from four to six weeks. The cabbage should be cut tolerably coarse. The Savoy variety makes the best article, but it is only half as productive as the Drumbead and Flat Dutch. There is no isis more wholesome than well-made sauerkraut, but it should always be boiled with a piece of pickled pork or corned beef.

The thoughtless parent who indulges her child with a taste of every titbit has often sad cause to rue her imprudence. Witness the case of a young mother who helped her eighteen months old baby to a dinner of lamb and two of the tiniest little new potatoes—wee things just suited for pretty baby's palate! That night baby came near dying of cholera infantum, and that mother has never forgotten so severe a lesson in baby dietetics. Nature's provision of mother's milk is of course the best food and medicine for infancy, but, from some cause, this supply is often failing nowadays, or pronounced by physicians not to agree with the child. In that case such substitutes must be sought as the constitution may require, as indicated by the state of the bowels. Often the mere change from brown to bowels. Often the mere change from brown to white sugar, from raw to boiled or scalded milk, may have a decidedly altereative effect, if the constitution has not been already injured by the

To cleanse wood-work, save the tea leaves for a few days, then steep them in a tin pail or pain for half an hour, strain through a sieve and use the tea to wash all varnished paint. It requires very little "elbow polish," as the tea acts as a strong detergent, cleansing the paint from all impurities, and making the varnish equal to new. It cleans window sashes and oil-cloths; indeed, any varnished surface is improved by its application. It washes window panes and mirrors much better than water, and is excellent for cleansing black walnut picture and looking-glass frames. It will not do to wash unvaruished paint with it. Whiting is nnequaled for cleaning white paint. Take a small quantity on a damp flannel, rub lightly over the surface, and you will be surprised at its effects. To cleause wood-work, save the tea leaves for

A NEW CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.-A ministe afflicted with rheumatism mentioned his trouble to a Paddy employed on his premises: "Och, sure, replied Ireland, "au' if ye would carry a potater in yer pocket, ye'd get well." A day or two after, the minister sat in the elegant study of an up-town city church, chatting with the pastor, a perfect gentleman, whose culture and good sense are the pride of the Conference. The visitor asked, "What can I do for my rheumatism f The cultured pastor replied, "Easily cured, my dear brother. I had the rheumatism. A friend advised me to carry a patato in my pocket. It looked a foolish thing to do; but I tried it, and

CIDER.—Will some of your many readers please tell me how to keep eider good through the Win-ter!—W. H. BRADLEY, Stenbenville, O.

ter !—W. H. BRADLEY, Steubenville, O.

There are several methods of preparing cider so that it will keep the year round. It should stand in barrels or vessels, a week or two; skim off the foam: then pour the clean liquid, allowing the sediment to be thrown away; repeat the operation, then put in a tablespoonful of mustard seed to every ten gallons; bottle or barrel tight, and keep in a cool place. Any one who knows a better method will please write the above correspondent.—ED.

IRONING SHIRTS.—A correspondent sends this hint: "One of the nicest of landdresses gave me this fragment of her experience in reference to starching shirts. She has noticed that the bostoms never blister if she starches them on the right side, but if they are wrong side out when starched they are apt to do so."

Moths on Furs.—A subscriber wants to know "what will remove the moths from furs." Take warm water, 1 pint, and corrosive sublimate, 12 grains, which dissolve in the water, and with this wash the furs; or, take a solution of acetate of potash, in spirits of recemary—fifteen grains to the pint.

Address,

CHABLES K. DABNEY, Gen'l Ag't,
Care E. J. Hale & Son,

17 Manuray St., N. Y.

Publishers desiring to secure a set of this beautiful edition, can make satisfactory advertising arrangements, by addressing the General Agent as above, or Mesurs. GEO.

March 23, 1876.

March 23, 1876.

March 23, 1876.

DR. C. MOLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. DAIN in the right side, under the edge I of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently ex-tends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sick ness; the bowels in general are costive, so aetimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been ex-

tensively deranged. AGUE AND FEVER. DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine DR. C. M?LANE'S LIVER Pills are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the Ild, with the impression Dr. M. LANE'S

LIVER PILLS. The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. M!LANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all respectable druggists and

country storekeepers generally. To those withing to give Da. C. MCLANE's LIVER Date a trial, we will mad post paid to any past of the United States, one has of Fills for twenty-fee cents.

FLEMING PROS., Presburgh, Pa.

Three Points for Consideration.

Three Points for Consideration.

During the past five years VEGETINE has been steadily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardest friends and supporters.

There are three essential causes for those baving such a horror of patent medicines, changing their opinion and lending their influence toward the advancement of VEGETINE. Let—It is an honestly prepared medicine from barks, roots and herbs. 20—It honestly accomplishes all that is claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. 30—It presents honest vouchers in testimonials from honest, well known citizens, whose signatures are a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in the matter. Taking into consideration she vast quantity of medicine brought conspicuously before the public through the flaming advertisements in the newspaper columns, with no proof of merit or genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoued for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial from Rev. J. S. DICKERSON, D.D., the popular and ever genial paster of the South Baptist Church, Boston.

The Tired Body Sues for Sleep.

The Tired Body Sues for Sleep. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—It is as much from a sense of duty as of gratitude that I write to say that your VEGETINE—even if it is a patent medicine—has been of great help to me when nothing che seemed to avail which I could safely ms. Either excessive mental work or unusual care brings upon me a nervous exhaustion that desperately needs sleep, but as desperately defies it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep, until the day-dawn is welcomed back, and we begin our work tired out with an almost fruitless chase after rest. Now I have found that a little VEGETINE taken just before I retire gives me aweet and inamediate sleep, and without any of the evil effects of the usual narcotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers sleep. 1st—A little iess work. 2d—A little more VEGETINE. This prescription has helped me.

Now I have a greater horror of "Patent Medicine," but I have a greater horror of being afraid to tell the straight out truth. The VEGETINE has nelped me, and I own it up.

Yours, &c. J. S. DICKERSON.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D. formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. L. must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience in the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable: PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high val-ne I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invalu-able, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigor-ating, revovating tonic.

Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston

The Best Evidence. The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians: also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative power of VEGETINE.

MR. H. R. STRVENS: NATICK, Mass, Jan. 1st, 1874. Mai. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Ni:—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by serofuleus affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying; two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheeffully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen butles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,

Reliable Evidence. 178 Baltie St., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STRVENS, Esq.:

Dear Six—From personal benefit received by use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recomment the VEG b fINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

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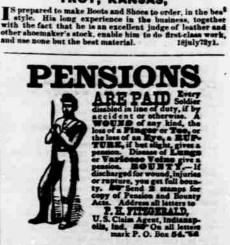
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